

The Governor's Message.

After a brief recognition of the business inactivity Governor Hart-

trauff opens directly on the finance of the Commonwealth.

The net debt is stated to be nearly

\$14,000,000. Of the payment of this

indebtedness the Governor says:

In the next five years about twelve

millions of the State loans become

payable. To pay the same would

take an annual payment of nearly

two and a half millions of dollars.

This is not practicable nor desirable.

I, therefore, recommend that a new

loan be authorized, at a rate of interest

not exceeding five per centum,

redeemable in fifteen years and payable

in thirty years, for such amount as may

be deemed in excess of a reasonable

reduction of the public debt for the

next five years. A new five per centum

loan would be taken promptly at a

premium and a large amount of interest

saved. The desirability of such investment

may be placed at a lower rate of interest.

The loans of the State would then successively

become payable during the next thirty

years, and the Sinking Fund Commissioners

could always redeem, annually, the amount required by the

Constitution, or more, if necessary, at

par, and would not be forced to go into

the market and purchase at a premium.

From the finance of the State the

Governor passes to the consideration of

Banks and Savings Funds, Education

and Schools, Industrial Arts, Historical

Publications, Geological Survey, National

Guard, Lawless Insurrection, Construction of

Public Buildings, Navigation of Ohio

River, Stationery, Penitentiaries and

Prisons, Board of Public Charities, Fish,

Municipal Commissions, Centennial

Progress of the Century, Periodical

Depression, Conclusion.

On the whole, a candid review of the

situation will justify our hopes and

awaken our gratitude. No man can

regard the satisfactory growth of his

State without feelings of pride and

thankfulness. No man, certainly,

can undertake to legislate for so

many millions and such vast interests

without a sense of dependence and

accountability to God, who has guided

the Commonwealth to greatness and

prosperity, through the vicissitudes of

a hundred years. Invoking His

blessing and guidance, and as we then

address ourselves to the task of re-

trieving past errors, perfecting past

efforts and devising just and salutary

laws to assist the people in their

further progress.

JOHN F. HARTHAUFF.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 3, 1877.

Temperance Again.

A few years ago, as is known, a strong

temperance sentiment prevailed in this

State; it was the outgrowth of a vig-

orous moral reformation movement.

The sentiment was growing rapidly

under such treatment, when certain

temperance zealots took advantage of

the sense of the State on the liquor

question, and hastened to the Legis-

lature to have a law passed, submitting

"Local Option," as it was called, to the

people of the respective counties.

The Legislature was largely Repub-

lican, and General Harttrauff occupied

the Executive chair of the Common-

wealth.

The Republican party was not, in its

own Temperance organization, but in

recognition of public opinion on the

question of liquor selling and drinking,

it took the question of the Temperance

men and passed the bill they asked to

have passed. They did not pass it for

any political reasons, but for the higher

reason that they believed the temperance

sentiment was so developed that the

The Democratic Governor of Florida

Dr. Drew was inaugurated on the

23d inst.

"The bogus Legislature in Louisiana

has recognized Kellogg as Governor.

In such a turn of affairs how will it do

for them to press the claims of the con-

testing electors that have been sent to

Washington with certificates signed by

McKensy, who they themselves refuse

to recognize as Governor?"

No Extra Pay.

Attorney General Lear, of Governor

Harttrauff's Cabinet, has rendered an

opinion that members of the Legis-

lature cannot draw extra pay while

serving on a committee; that the pay as

member of the Legislature covers the

whole ground.

President Grant Believes

That there has never been a fair

election held in Louisiana since 1860,

and, with the exception of Delaware, no

fair election has been held in the South

in the sense in which fairness is under-

stood in New England. The mass of the

American people hold the same opinion.

Cowhided.—Shot.

The rearing public know that James

Gordon Bennett, of the New York Her-

ald, by report should have been mar-

ried to a Miss May, but for some rea-

son was not. Miss May's big brother

took the matter in hand, and the other

day gave the delinquent bridegroom a

cowhiding on the street in New York

city. Bennett resented the insult by

sending a challenge to fight a duel.

The duel resulted in the shooting—

wounding—of May.

Dare They Ring the Bells.

The question of the right to ring a

bell—of discordant bells—a chime of

bells—in the tower of a certain church

in Philadelphia, to the discomfort of

everybody else but the members of the

church, is in the hands of Philadelphia

lawyers. What right has any one to

ring a bell or bells at unusual hours to

the annoyance of people not in with the

ringers.

Only Thirty Fraudulent Votes.

The Congressional Committee ap-

pointed to inquire into the alleged

election frauds in New York city, say

that out of a registry of 183,000, of

which 173,000 voted, only thirty

fraudulent votes were cast, and the

persons who offered them were

promptly arrested and made to suffer

the penalty. Next.

Is That Hayes?

"Governor Tillden was confronted

with a startling demonstration of

public opinion the other day. As he

walked by an admiring policeman,

the latter nudged a neighboring small

boy and remarked with fervor,

"There's yer President!" Small boy

looked at the Governor for a moment

and inquired, "Is that Hayes?"

Another Man to be Cremated.

Mayor Oliver, of Salem, one of

Centennial jurors, and one of the

oldest Mayors in the country, writes

to Dr. Lemoine: "I most certainly

prefer burning for myself, and would

gladly know from you if your furnace

is at the disposal of any one who

chooses to request it use for a friend.

If so, I shall make a request that, in

case of my death, my body be sent

to Washington and burned. Bodies

are easily sent long distances in these

days, and forty-eight hours would

find me, or what is left of me, at the

furnace."

Testimony.

It has been very truthfully said

"When fifty men testify that they did

not see a certain thing, and fifty more

or less testify that they did see that

thing, which side is to be believed?

Everybody knows the rule of law and

of common sense. One man who saw,

and swears to it, outweighs fifty who

Right and Truth Will Not Fail.

Last Thursday Senator Conkling in

the United States Senate presented a

petition for New York people on the

Presidential question, and at the pre-

sentation of it made the following

speech:

I have been requested to present a

petition—weighty by reason of the sub-

ject to which it relates, and by reason

of the number and character of those

who signed it. The petitioners are cit-

izens of New York, distinguished not

only for their prominence as members

of society, but for the large and varied

interests they represent. They are

men prominent in each of the great

political parties of the country. I ob-

serve among the signatures names which

at the recent Presidential election were

found on the opposing electoral tickets.

I observe the names of eminent busi-

nessmen, merchants, manufacturers, ship-

owners, scholars, professional men, and

others names long and honorably asso-

ciated with leading enterprises and in-

dustry. It would be difficult to select

in any State of the Union one hundred

and fifty individuals and firms who rep-

resent a greater sum of property, intel-

ligence and character, or who, as citi-

zens, deserve more consideration. In

laying this petition before the Senate it

may not be amiss to add an avowal of

my sympathy with its appeal for order-

ly, lawful and patriotic action.

In executing the Constitution in any

instance, and especially in an instance

so grave as the one referred to, parti-

san feeling, as a guide and rule of action,

can rightly have no place. Obedience

to law, the observance of the Con-

stitution and the maintenance of truth

is not a party question or proceeding

It is beyond party and above party

Parties may contend, and I believe it

wholesome in a free government that

parties should contend, over measures

and candidates. But when the contest

has been submitted to the ballot box,

the final arbiter of popular con-

tests known in our system, the only

due, the only lawful proceeding con-

sistent with it which remains to be

done, is to abide by its result. Obedi-

ence to law, true and just; to declare it,

to bow to it and stand by it.

That is the duty of the hour. It

rests on the two houses of Congress; it

rests on the nation; it rests on every

citizen of the Republic. That will be

done, and done peacefully, decently

and in order, these petitioners do not

think, disbelieve. They, in common

with all men, may derive confidence

from the fact that interest and expedi-

ency, not less than patriotism and honor,

point in one direction, and teach one

lesson. Whoever stands on right and

truth will not fail. Whoever attempts

to stand on wrong and falsehood will

be overthrown. I move the reference

of the petition to the select committee

to which it properly belongs.

Wade Hampton.

An Insight Into the Character of a

Gubernatorial Candidate.

A correspondent of the New York

Times says: Wade Hampton is not

only the Governor of South Carolina,

but he is not even a citizen of the State,

and therefore not eligible to the office

under any circumstances, according to

the Constitution, until he has resided

here for at least two years previous to

running for the office. Had the Re-

publicans deemed it worth while they

could have made this objection at the

outset, and could probably have sus-

tained it even before the Supreme Court

of Meese, which pays so little regard

to the law or the facts. For more than

eight years past Wade Hampton has

been a resident of Mississippi. This

fact does not rest on any construction

of law, but on his own oath. In 1868,

The last method is the one by which

Wade Hampton sought to mend his

fractures in Mississippi. He struck out

at a planter on a large scale, and taking

advantage of the reputed wealth of the

Hampton of South Carolina, whence he

came, he speculated on this false credit,

borrowed money and ran in debt right

and left, mortgaged for large sums prop-

erty that was already mortgaged for

twice or three times what it was worth,

and victimized capitalists, manufactur-

ers, tradesmen, mill-growers and others

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